





## INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON  
& CO., LTD.,  
ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND  
PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.  
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR.WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA.FOR THE BATH, TOILET,  
AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in  
the Bath it promotes a healthy action  
of the skin, counteracts all effects of  
perspiration, and is refreshing and  
invigorating. It is especially useful  
for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and  
Plated Ware, etc.WATSON'S  
CELEBRATED  
CORN SOLVENT.A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for  
corns and bunions.WATSON'S  
SHAVING STICKS.The cheapest and best in the market.  
They give a free and lasting lather,  
and impart a soothing feeling to the skin.  
For delicate and sensitive skins they are  
unequalled.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

## MARRIAGE.

HYDE—YOUNG.—At St. Andrew's Church,  
Kowloon, on the 22nd inst., by the  
Very Rev. Archdeacon Barnett,  
WILLIAM, eldest son of the late  
WILLIAM HYDE, of Greenock, to  
ETHEL MAY, second daughter of the  
late T. E. YOUNG, Judge, Native  
Land Court, Wellington, New  
Zealand. [1070]HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 25th, 1914.

If the Germans are indiscriminately scattering mines in the North Sea, upon the ordinary trade routes, as the British Admiralty publicly states, it does not look as if the German Fleet has any early intention of emerging from its place of security in the Baltic Sea, because these floating mines are as grave a danger to themselves as to their adversaries and to neutral shipping, which, by the way, has been the first to suffer. The Admiralty statement describes it as a "new form of warfare." Many of our readers will be familiar with the fact that at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, and for some considerable time afterwards, shipping in the Gulf of Pechili was constantly menaced by drifting mines, and many may doubt whether it is strictly correct to say that Germany is adopting a "new form of warfare" in the North Sea. But the Admiralty is quite correct if it can be established that "the Germans are continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately in ordinary trade routes." Neither the Russians nor the Japanese did that. Both the Japanese and the Russians made use of these deadly instruments of warfare, but they moored their mines in channels and along routes which only the enemy's ships were expected to traverse, and it is perhaps not generally known how, in these circumstances, it happened that these mines were frequently found drifting about on the ocean hundreds of miles from the scene of the naval operations. An explanation may be found in the extremely interesting book "Rasputin: or the Reckoning," which contains the diary of Commander VLADIMIR SEMENOV, of the Imperial Russian Navy, who commanded one of the destroyers at Port Arthur. He writes in the third chapter: "In those

days our mines developed a very unpleasant quality. They had been tested in protected ports, such as Transud in the Baltic and Tondra Bay in the Black Sea. There they thoroughly answered all requirements. But here they lay in bays subject to both the rollers of the open sea and tidal streams. A small error in construction made them more dangerous alike to friend and foe. The steel wire mooring rope, which joins the mine to its anchor, and is intended to secure the mine in place, is rove through a small hole in one part of the anchor. These holes are made by machinery in all the anchors and no one remembered that they had sharp edges. In a seaway, however, and in alternating currents the mine moved, and with it the mooring rope. The latter became gradually worn through, and the loaded mine, fitted to explode at the slightest touch, drifted about at sea. Germany may have a similar excuse to offer, but if so she can scarcely be exonerated from criminal carelessness. The lessons of the Russo-Japanese war have been closely studied by the Naval and Military experts of every nation, and if the drifting of mines in the Gulf of Pechili was definitely ascertained to be due to the sharp edges of the holes made in the anchors attached to the mines, one would suppose that this defect would have been remedied in all the anchors subsequently made. It is almost incredible that Germany, a nation which has prided itself on its culture and civilization, should have deliberately set these mines adrift in the seas to the danger of her own ships of war no less than to the ships of commerce of the neutral Powers. We were about to write "to the danger of friend and foe alike," but Germany has found no friend and no supporter but Austria in the appalling and hopeless struggle in which she is now engaged, and it may be that in sheer desperation she is utterly disregarding the rules of warfare in this respect as in the use of dum-dum bullets in the land campaign, in regard to which the French Government has been impelled to address a remonstrance to the Powers of The Hague Conference.

A belated mail from Singapore reached us yesterday, bringing papers of the 3rd and 4th inst.

The Volunteer Orders announce that all Volunteers will wear uniform at all times, the previous order being cancelled.

The Stockbrokers' Association announced that the local August Settlement has been postponed until the September Settlement.

References to the demise of His Holiness Pope Pius X. were made in the pulpit in the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday last by the Rev. Rector Fr. Gabardi, and copies of a Circular Letter issued by his Lordship Bishop Pozzoni were distributed to the congregation during the morning services, in which the Bishop invites all Catholics to attend the solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass to be held to-morrow, the 26th inst., at 9 a.m.

An Indian orderly on guard at the residence of Major Stewart, Austin Road, Kowloon, observed a Chinese apparently coming from the house. He caught the man, and found him to be in possession of a pair of European boots, and a pair of ladies' slippers. These, it was stated, were found to have been stolen. At the Police Station it was discovered that the man had been banished only a year ago for larceny of a similar nature. At the Magistracy yesterday he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Before Mr. Wood yesterday, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully being found on premises belonging to a dwelling-house, No. 153, Wanchai Road, with felonious intent. The houseboy gave evidence to the effect that at about 10 p.m. he was engaged in cleaning knives when he heard another employee call out from a room near the back door. On going there he found the defendant, who had no business there. Defendant told the Magistrate that he went to the house to visit the cook, who was his uncle. The tenant of the premises, Mrs. Boanas, said she changed her cook a month ago, but did not know the cook's name. Lance-Sergeant Tulloch said they had not as yet been able to find the defendant's uncle. The case was remanded.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER  
RESERVES.

The following is an extract from the Volunteer Corps orders:—  
Some instances having occurred of Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves pleading ignorance of the Orders, they are reminded that Orders are posted daily on the notice-board at the Law Courts. Excuses that their attention was not called to the Orders cannot be accepted.  
It is also notified that a copy of the Orders is posted in the Hongkong Club, on the board near the telephone boxes.

## THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN DECLARES WAR  
AGAINST GERMANY.BOMBARDMENT OF TSINGTAU  
COMMENCED.LONDON, August 23rd.  
3.30 p.m.

Japan has declared war on Germany.

GERMANY HAS "NO REPLY" TO MAKE TO JAPANESE  
DEMANDS.LONDON, August 24th.  
10.30 a.m.

An official statement issued in Berlin says that the German Government informed the Japanese representative in Berlin that it had no reply to make to the Japanese demands.

## AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

LONDON, August 23rd.  
3.45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns from the Japanese Embassy that the Emperor of Japan issued the following Imperial Rescript:—

"We declare war on Germany. We command our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against the German Empire with all our strength."

The Rescript points out that while Japan had hoped to preserve the peace of the Far East by maintaining strict neutrality, "the action of Germany compelled Great Britain, our Ally, to open hostilities. Germany is busy with warlike preparations at Kiaochow, while her armed vessels threaten our own and our Ally's commerce."

"The peace of the Far East is thus jeopardised. Accordingly, Japan and Great Britain, after full and frank communication, agreed to take measures in protection of their general interests and in accordance with the Alliance. Japan desired to attain that object by peaceful means, but Germany failed to answer accepting Japan's advice. It is with profound regret that we are compelled to declare war, and it is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valour of our subjects peace may be soon restored and the glory of the Empire enhanced."

## AUSTRIAN CRUISER AT KIAOCHOW DISMANTLED.

LONDON, August 24th.  
4.30 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Austrian Government ordered the disarmament of the cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, now at Kiaochow, and the transfer of the crew to Tientsin.

## JAPANESE BOMBARDING TSINGTAU.

LONDON, August 24th.  
12.15 p.m.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent cables that the Japanese are bombarding Tsingtau.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY SITUATION  
IN EUROPE.

## IMPORTANT TELEGRAM TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The following telegram has been received by the Governor from H.B.M. Minister at Peking, through H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton:—

PEKING, August 22nd.  
2.20 p.m.

Following is summary of Naval situation. Since declaration of war, Fleet have been responsible for safety of Expeditionary Force which completed disembarkation in France on August 16th. Disembarkation is total, and effected in perfect order and without casualty.

Work of Navy in Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding trade routes is best exemplified by fact that at Lloyd's yesterday war risk rates fell to 22 per cent. for almost any voyages of British ships, whereas rate to insure freight of corn paid by steamers from North America to a British port is 30 per cent.

German fleet outside Baltic confined to harbour.

English commerce is almost normal.

German sea-borne commerce is paralysed.

Only casualty is loss of light cruiser *Amphion*, blown up by mine after having sunk German mine-layer *Königin Louise*.

One German submarine sunk in North Sea.

Military position is as follows:—German forces at present extend to the north of neighbourhood of Basle through Liege, to a point in Belgium to the east of Antwerp and near Dutch frontier.

Outstanding feature of operations up to present has been delay caused to contemplated German offensive across Meuse, and defence of Liege where forts are still intact. This has permitted orderly mobilisation and concentration of French Army and British Expeditionary Force. German troops have now crossed Meuse, both above and below Liege, and are gaining some ground slowly westward, but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by Belgians.

In the south, where German armies are apparently on the defensive, French are advancing on long line into Alsace-Lorraine, great extent of which they now occupy, after driving back in several engagements corps opposing them.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

## A SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, August 23rd.  
5.30 p.m.

Following a bloody engagement at Luttre, (situated in the province of Hainaut, on the Pieston, seven miles N.N.W. of Charleroi) a battle is proceeding in the Belgian province of Hainaut.

## THE FORCES IN CONTACT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

LONDON, August 24th.  
10.40 a.m.

The French Foreign Minister telegraphs to-day that contact has been established between the forces all along the line, at present without advantage to either side.

## COUNTRY AROUND ANTWERP CLEARED OF GERMANS.

LONDON, August 24th.

A Belgian official announcement says that flying columns have cleared the country around Antwerp. All Germans have been repulsed or captured.

## GERMANS IN LUXEMBURG PROCEEDING SOUTH.

LONDON, August 24th.

All Germans who have been encamped at Marce in Luxembourg have proceeded South.

## THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

## THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSIONS AT GUMBINNEN.

LONDON, August 23rd.  
1.30 p.m.

The Grand-Duke Nicholas in an official despatch says the successes at Gumbinnen achieved by General Rennenkampf's Army are of great strategic value.

## RUSSIANS OCCUPY ARYS.

LONDON, August 24th.  
12.15 p.m.

The Russians have occupied Arys, in East Prussia, 25 miles west of Lyck.

## AUSTRO-SERVIAN WAR.

## SERVIANS READY TO INVADE HUNGARY.

LONDON, August 24th.  
12.15 p.m.

The Servians have cleared the country of Austrians at Lashnitz, Lashnitz and Shabat.

The Servian cavalry defeated an Austrian column capturing four howitzers and ten field guns.

A French official despatch, evidently referring to this engagement, says the Austrians in attempting to counter the Servian offensive towards Shabat, were repulsed, and the Servians are now ready to cross the river Save and invade Hungary.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

## A HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS FROM CANADA.

LONDON, August 24th.

A hundred thousand men in Canada have volunteered for active service. Twenty-seven thousand are already mobilising.

## THE NORTH SEA MINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, August 24th.

The crew of the Danish steamer *Maryland*, which foundered after striking one of the mines laid by the Germans in the North Sea, have been landed at Ostend.

## A FRENCH LOAN TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 23rd.  
5.30 p.m.

France, as well as Great Britain, has advanced Belgium £20,000,000 to meet the necessities of the war.

## HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the week ending August 22nd, there were eight Chinese cases of plague reported in the Colony, all of which proved fatal. Since January 1st there have been 2,131 cases of plague and 1,993 deaths.

In the same week there was one fatal Chinese case of purpurial fever.

NEW NAGASAKI-SHANGHAI  
CABLE.

## WORK EXPEDITED.

In view of the existing situation in Europe and the Far East, which has occasioned great pressure on the cables, the Japanese Government, which has been engaged in laying a cable between Nagsaki and Shanghai at the cost of ¥1,300,000, is said to be pushing forward the work at express speed. The cable boat *Ogasawara-maru* is doing work at the Nagsaki end and the *Okinawa-maru* on the Shanghai side. It is expected that the laying of the cable will be completed by the end of next month. — *Japan Chronicle*.

## CHINESE OVERSEA RESIDENTS.

The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to the protection of the Chinese overseas merchants by a suggestion made by a certain official of the Government to the effect that as the overseas merchants are always loyal to their mother country, it is incumbent on the Government to take some measures to "work up" their patriotic feelings lest they should be induced by the rebels to support their cause. Some days ago the Government wired to the overseas merchants in the various countries, notifying them of the following facts:—

(1)—That the Government will adopt definite measures for the protection of their life and property.  
(2)—That they may send back their children to be educated in the home institutions.  
(3)—That with the exception of those who have become citizens of other nations through naturalization, the rest of them should report the number of the members of their families to the Chinese Government. — *Peking Gazette*.



## WAR NOTES.

## CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH JAPAN.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., announced yesterday that both the Shanghai-Nagasaki cables are interrupted, and traffic to and from Japan is forwarded via Formosa, subject to considerable delay, or may be sent via Kiachta-Vladivostok at \$1.70 a word.

## A CHINESE HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

It is learned, says the *Peking Gazette*, that the President has ordered his private secretaries to gather the extracts of articles and telegrams from the foreign papers and the reports from the foreign Ministers concerning the European war to be compiled into a historical work. Admiral Sah, being a naval expert, has been ordered to attend to this work.

## ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY MEASURES.

President Yuan Shih Kai has referred a memorandum to the State Department, setting forth the following four questions and putting a footnote saying that these questions were absolutely necessary measures for the Government to adopt at the present moment and that he wished the State Department to decide them within three days:—

1.—That the people should be admonished that the war in Europe will not last long, that no rumour should be allowed to circulate and that they should be further informed that the Government will take measures to relieve the financial market, if necessary.

2.—That the Military authorities in the various provinces should be ordered strictly to observe the Articles of Neutrality and strict regulations should be drawn up governing the holidays of the soldiers and naval men.

3.—That proper arrangements should be made between the Chinese and foreign banks to help each other in time of need and that proper measures should be devised to maintain the financial market throughout the country.

4.—That the various kinds of industry should be developed and encouragement should be given to the foreigners who establish factories in inland cities so as to open a new source of employment for the coolies, who have been thrown out of employment by the recent depression of trade. *Peking Gazette*.

## KING OF SIAM AND THE WAR.

In the course of the address the King is accustomed to give at the weekly parades at Sunam Chandra Park, His Majesty recently, after pointing out that Siam as a nation is neutral, urged that all should try and cultivate a feeling of individual neutrality towards the foreign community, thus showing by their manner that they were neutral actually as well as legally. His Majesty also drew a moral from the recent Home Rule crisis in Ireland, and pointed out the effect of the appearance of a third combatant had been sufficient to lead the two factions to forget their differences in order to present a united front. *Bangkok Times*.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

## CARGO FOR EUROPE LANDED IN TSINGTAU.

## A PROBABLE LOSS TO SHIPPERS.

When the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* left Kobe for Europe last month, says the *Japan Chronicle*, she took from this port alone about ¥5,000,000 worth of cargo. When the war broke out, the German Government took the steamer over for service as an auxiliary cruiser, and all the cargo has been landed at Tsingtau. The Kobe banks have informed shippers that they must either cover their goods against war risk or refund the money which has been advanced on them, but in the circumstances no insurance company will look at such a risk, and as it is impossible for the majority of the shippers to return the money they have drawn against their shipments, they find themselves in an awkward fix. About 20 of the 30 shippers interested met a day or two ago and appointed a committee to discuss the situation with a view to arriving at a settlement. This committee called upon Messrs. Ahrens, the local agents of the N.D.L., and requested them to get the cargo shipped back to Kobe or taken away from Tsingtau to some less dangerous place, but the agents explained that they were unable to do anything in the matter. There were no ships now running into Tsingtau on which the cargo could be loaded, and repeated inquiries which had been telegraphed over from Kobe remained unanswered. The agents, we understand, have done all that they possibly could for the shippers, but in the circumstances they are helpless. Meanwhile, the banks are pressing shippers for something more substantial in the way of security than they at present hold.

## JAPAN AND THE WAR.

## POLITICS IN PARABLE.

On the morning of the 12th instant an extraordinary Cabinet Council was held at the Premier's official residence, attended by all the Ministers of State. It is reported that Mr. Bryan Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, reported on the communications received from Great Britain and other countries and the meeting proceeded to enter on a discussion of the situation. As far as the Council was over Count Okuma, the Premier, received a party of guests, to whom he is reported to have spoken as follows:—

"You no doubt feel hungry. I feel hungry, too. The cooks are busy preparing the dishes, but so you will have to wait a little longer. Things like these cannot be expected to so rapidly as outsiders may wish. The fact is that all interested parties must be consulted before any decision can be arrived at, and this takes time. You may rest assured that the dishes will appear sooner or later,

though it is not unlikely that the quantity of viands may be less than that expected. There is one thing that I want to impress on you particularly. Whatever may happen, it will not be due to Japan's warlike desire. Japan wishes to keep away from strife and complications as far as possible, but if there is anybody who makes it his business to disturb the peace of the East, of course Japan will not remain a passive onlooker. For the present it looks as if Japan is wrestling with a certain. Although there may be more or less change in the quantity and quality of viands with which you are to be served, you may be confident that there is no change in the object which Japan works for. The position and prestige of the country will be zealously guarded in any contingency that may arise. It should be clearly understood, however, that Japan does not hanker after any material benefit. What she aims at is the unshaking of the honour and prestige of the country."

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.  
A certain Government official gave the following explanation of the situation as it affected Japan, from which we take the following:—

"Japan's attitude as regards the situation has been clear and explicit from the outset. It may be explained that Great Britain asked Japan to adopt measures of the necessary for the maintenance of the peace in the Far East in case of necessity. It follows as a matter of course that Japan takes action within the bounds stipulated in the Alliance Treaty if she and her ally agree that they are justified in doing so. The negotiations that are going on between Japan and Great Britain are not for the purpose of Japan's participating in the war without any justification, but are for the purpose of arranging for concerted action between the two Powers in the event of their being forced to take part in the struggle. It is explicitly provided for in the Alliance Treaty that neither of the allies can act of their own accord, and that an agreement between the two is necessary before action is taken by either. For the present, however, no definite decision has been arrived at as to the taking of action."

WAR WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION.  
"Japan and Great Britain have come to an agreement as to the assumption of concerted action in case of necessity, but if the two countries lack agreement as to the time and methods by which such action is to be carried out, neither of them would be able to act. Should one of the allies ignore the views of the other, that would palpably be a violation of the Treaty, and the party participating in war in such circumstances will have no excuse to offer if it were blamed for carrying on war without justification or for being a disturber of the peace. It is therefore only natural that there should be no change in the situation till Japan and Great Britain come to an agreement as to the course of action to be adopted."

NO HITCH AND NO MISUNDERSTANDING.  
Particulars of the Anglo-Japanese negotiations, of course, cannot be divulged, and people should remain discreet and cautious, and not indulge in wild conjectures and give them publicity. There is not the slightest ground for the report that Great Britain had brought forward a strong opposition to Japan's proposal or that Japan's policy has suffered a serious hitch. The fact is that the Government in Tokyo and London are handling the situation with the utmost care and deliberation. Japan does not want to earn a bad reputation at such a time by any thoughtless action; nor is she desirous of becoming an object of suspicion in the eyes of the world."

## TSINGTAU NEWS.

The German authorities at Tsingtau are pushing on the construction of defensive works behind the city. The rear approach to the garrison has been liberally mined. It seems to be the intention of the Germans to destroy Tsingtau, forts and all, in case of their being obliged to retire and flee into a neutral zone. For this purpose it is said a quantity of kerosene oil has been distributed to every household.

## EVACUATION OF TSINGTAU BY JAPANESE.

The Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin has dispatched an official of the Consulate to Tsingtau, and advised the Japanese residents to leave the place. In consequence nearly all Japanese offices and stores have closed, and the majority of the Japanese are leaving Tsingtau by the steamers *Nissei* and *Jingo*, now in port.

## CHINESE MOBILISATION.

A Peking dispatch states that China has mobilised four Army Divisions which are to be distributed to strategic points in Chihli and Shantung provinces for the maintenance of neutrality. In case of Germany's attempting to make use of any territory outside that leased to her, the attempt will be vigorously resisted. A similar attitude will also be adopted towards British or French troops if they attempt to violate China's neutrality. The same dispatch adds that it is believed in official circles at Peking that some sort of understanding exists between the United States and Germany regarding the situation.

## THE NEUTRALITY OF THE CHINA SEAS.

Peking, August 12th.  
For the purpose of maintaining the neutrality of Chinese waters, the Government has ordered the Northern Fleet to proceed to Chefoo.

## CAPTURE OF GERMAN STEAMERS.

Mon, August 13th.  
A report has been received confirming the news of the capture of the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Waldemar* and another German steamer by a British warship. The *Prinz Waldemar* discharged a portion of her cargo at Omuta, arrived at Moji on the 13th instant, and discharged the rest of the cargo at Shimonesaki. She then loaded 1,200 tons of flour, rice, potatoes, tinned meats, mineral oil (1,000 cases), entrenching tools, baskets, and cable, in addition to 1,800 tons of coal for the German Navy, which were all supplied by the Mitsui Bussan, and left on the night of the 7th instant, reporting to the authorities that she was going to Kobe. The steamer passed the Bungo

Channel and proceeded southward instead of to Kobe, with the intention of reaching Samoa, the German Naval station in the South Pacific. The British squadron, which was informed of the movements of the German steamer, captured her off Formosa. The German steamer *Yarck* (8,900 tons), which left Yokohama about the 3rd instant for Samoa with about 6,000 tons of coal, was also captured by a British warship off Formosa.

## JAPANESE STEAMERS AT TSINGTAU.

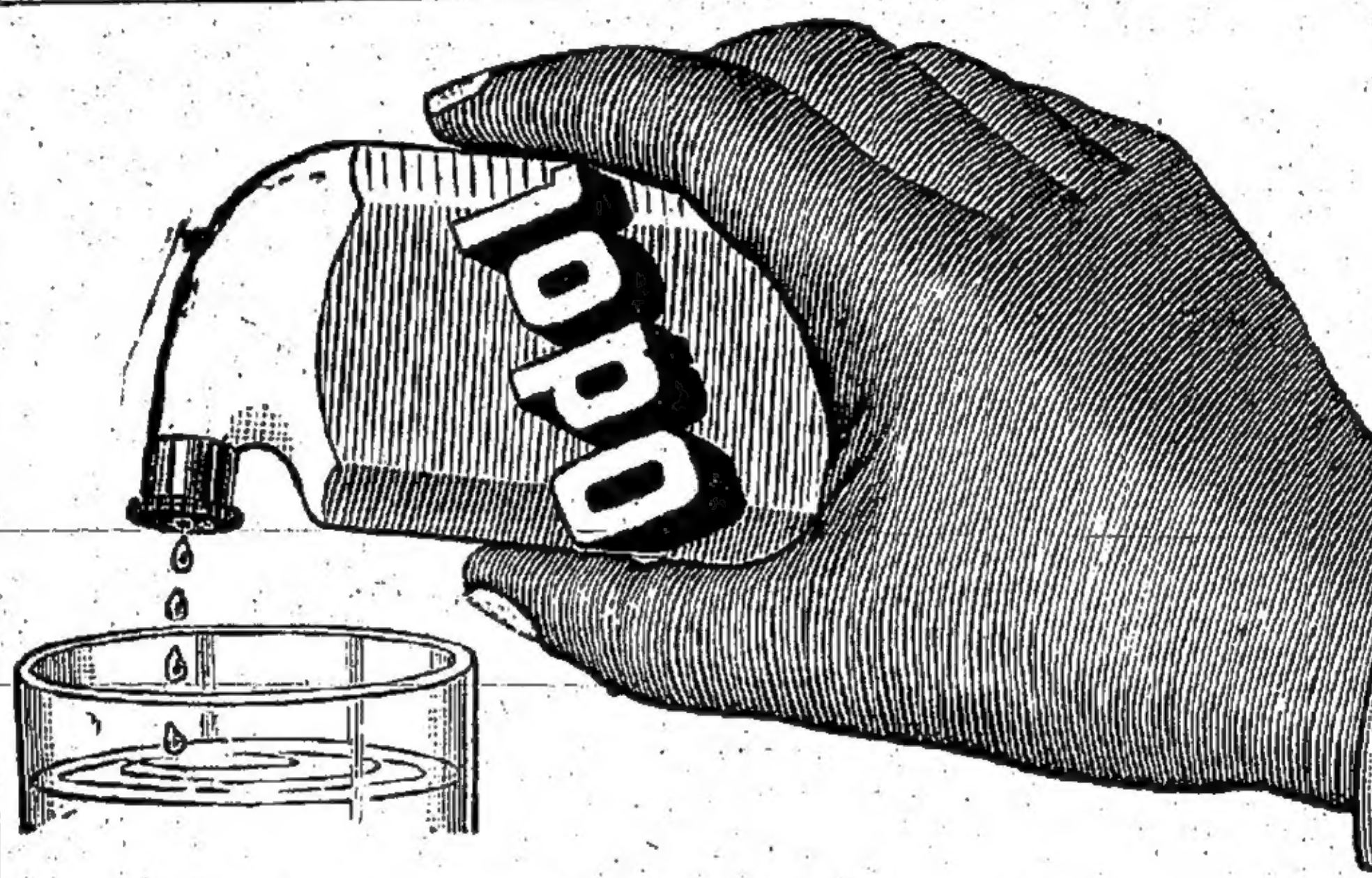
News has reached the Iwaki Shokai, Kobe, says the *Asahi*, that the masters of the Japanese steamers *Nissei-maru* and *Shingo-maru*, which were lying at Tsingtau for the purpose of bringing back the Japanese there in case of need, made inquiries of the Japanese Consul at Tientsin about what they had better do, but no answer was received. Subsequently the situation grew more and more critical. The *Nissei-maru*, therefore, left Tsingtau on Wednesday afternoon (12th instant), without discharging cargo, for Shanghai. The *Shingo-maru* gave notice of cancellation of her charter, and was about to leave for Haiphong, but was stopped on account of a protest by the German authorities, and she is still in the port.

## GERMAN RESIDENTS IN KOBE.

We learn from the *Asahi* that Dr. Ohrt, the German Consul at Kobe, called on Governor Hattori on Wednesday morning (10th inst.), the interview lasting about an hour. The object of Dr. Ohrt's visit is said to have been the protection of German residents at Kobe by the Japanese authorities. Governor Hattori gave the Consul-General to understand that the Japanese authorities are fully prepared to undertake the protection of Germans in any emergency that may occur. The Governor further gave assurances to Dr. Ohrt that Japanese individuals entertain no ill-feeling towards Germans. *Japan Chronicle*.

## FRENCH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Singapore, August 11th.  
The French gunboat *Decade*, which went aground in the river near Hankow some time ago, has been sold to the Chinese Government. Her commander, officers, and crew, numbering about 70, went through Shanghai on the 10th instant on the way to Tientsin.



## Why do you

continue to have trouble with your teeth, and let them go to decay? Why do you let unhealthy bacteria flourish in your mouth in hundreds of millions, and find their way into the blood, and cause so many illnesses—neurasthenia, dyspepsia, arterio-sclerosis, &c.? Why do you neglect a duty so essential to your health and your life, when all you have to do to prevent these evils is to use Odol?

It seems absurd that anybody should omit to accustom himself to the regular care of the mouth and teeth with Odol, when it is proved that this liquid antiseptic dentifrice protects the mouth from all bacterial and decomposition processes, which, if not guarded against, inevitably destroy the teeth.

## VLADIVOSTOK NEWS.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Saikoku-maru*, which arrived at Moji from Vladivostok on the 12th instant, reports that owing to the proclamation of martial law no one is allowed in the streets after nine o'clock at night. The streets are patrolled by armed police and military.

On the evening of the 4th instant a lantern procession was held at Vladivostok in which 1,000 Japanese and 2,000 Russians took part.

## NEWSPAPERS FOR GERMAN SUBSCRIBERS RETURNED.

The copies of the *Hongkong Daily Press* addressed to German subscribers in Indo-China are being returned to us through the post.

## ITALY AND TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

## AN ENGLISH VIEW.

In view of Italy's declaration of neutrality, the following, taken from the *Daily Mail* Year Book for 1914, issued eight months ago, is of considerable interest:—

Though Berlin and Vienna have disagreed on several questions during the past year, it would be too fatuous to imagine that the German-Austrian Alliance, the bed-rock and keystone of the Triple Alliance, is less firm than hitherto. The political and military position of the two great central European Powers is so identical, and their interests so indissolubly mutual that the continuance of a strong offensive and defensive agreement between them is of paramount importance to both. Ties of sincere affection unite the Kaiser with his venerable Austrian ally, Emperor Francis Joseph, and the ally, Emperor Franz Ferdinand, and the personal note in German-Austrian relations, fortified by devoted sentiments of fraternity in the hearts of both peoples, seems sufficient to

(FROM SAIGON PAPERS.)

## GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS EXPELLED FROM MOROCCO.

PARIS, August 16th.  
General Lyautey has expelled from Morocco all German and Austrian subjects.

## INDO-CHINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

The French Colony of Indo-China has subscribed one million francs towards the relief of the victims of the war. Native residents are subscribing largely to a public fund.

## SPEIDEL'S BUSINESS AT SAIGON.

Official seals have been affixed on the doors and windows of the premises of Messrs. Speidel & Co. *L'Opinion* says if this is preliminary to taking an inventory for the purpose of confiscating the property, it is intended to safeguard this rich German house, it demands to know why the Government of Indo-China should take so much care of German interests. Our contemporary is mistaken when it says that at Singapore and Hongkong the rule is to confiscate all German property as prize.

## LA MANIERE ANGLAISE.

*L'Avenir du Tonkin* prints a story by a passenger on the *Cordeliere* from which we translate the following:—"The passengers had been warned by wireless that a German cruiser was watching the Straits of Malacca, but on the following day a new notice informed the steamer that the passage was clear, and the *Cordeliere* safely arrived in due course at Singapore. Here an English officer of superior rank immediately boarded the steamer, called the passengers together, placed to his right the French, English, Russians and neutrals, and on his left the Germans and the Austrians. The latter were promptly invited to follow the English officer, who informed them that they were all simply prisoners of war, and they would be detained until the end of the war." And the writer concludes:—"Comme on le voit, la maniere Anglaise est la maniere forte. Et c'est la bonne." (As we see it, the English way is the strong way. And it is good!)

quite so well defended, is also a modern fortress. It is also necessary to realise that for practical purposes the whole of the Belgian Army would on mobilisation assemble in the country on the left bank of the Meuse, and that, except within the fortified enclosures of Liege and Namur, there would be no Belgian troops on the right bank. Now, in the first place, it is obvious that German armies to reach the French frontier have much further to go if they move along the left bank of the river than if they traverse the Ardennes. Then, again, there is only a very narrow gap between Liege and the tongue of Dutch territory that stretches down south to Maastricht, so that it would be impracticable for German armies to advance into Belgium on a broad front between Liege north of Liege unless they violated Dutch neutrality, while to cross the Meuse would obviously be risky, besides necessitating traversing some of the awkward Ardennes country before getting to the river. To escape collision with the Belgian Army and to reach French territory as rapidly as possible, the Germans would almost seem to be compelled to take a line across that triangle of Belgian territory and Luxembourg south-east of the valley of the Meuse, and moreover to take a line as near to the south-eastern angle of that region as possible, subject to hitting off French territory well clear of Verdun.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, August 24th.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. H. H. J. GOODE), THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. F. A. HAZLEND), AND MR. JUSTICE MELBOURNE.

## A DISHONOURD CHECK.

*Re* the Holland and China Trading Co., 2, Chin Tin Cho, broker, of 205, Queen's Road Central. This was an appeal by the defendant against the judgment of the Justice Judge in a case in which the plaintiffs claimed from the defendant the sum of \$973.55, as endorser of a promissory note for \$21, dated November 13th, 1913, and payable in January, 1914, and signed by the defendant at the agreed rate of 1/11-1/16, which was dishonoured by the drawer.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) was for the respondents. After reading the judgment appealed against Mr. Potter addressed the Court on points of law, remarking that it was a question of law altogether, and that they did not appeal against his Lordship's findings as to facts.

The hearing was adjourned.

## THE KWANGTUNG OLD BRONZE CASE.

An application was made on behalf of the defendant for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the Full Court upholding the decision of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) in favour of the plaintiffs in the case of the Great Western Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd., v. F. P. Marques, of Macao.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Haywood, of Mr. Leo d'Almeida's office) was for the appellant, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for the respondents.

Mr. Pollock said that they were asking for leave to appeal and they had filed an affidavit which would satisfy their Lordships that the amount was above the appealable amount. They were also asking for a stay of execution. As regarded the claim in this case, it was a large amount, and would with interest amount, in round figures, to a lakh of dollars, and he would submit that it would be reasonable for them to be allowed six months. As regarded the sum of \$5,000, costs of the appeal to Privy Council, that must be put up within three months.

The Chief Justice—How about the costs which you have incurred? Have you paid anything?

Mr. Sharp—The original costs have not been paid, though the security for the appeal was paid into Court under an order of the Court.

Mr. Pollock—Some money has been paid into Court.

Mr. Sharp—Those are the costs of the appeal; not one cent of the original costs has been paid.

The Chief Justice—What about the costs of the trial?

Mr. Sharp—They have not been paid. The Chief Justice (to Mr. Pollock)—What offer do you make? You want a stay for six months and make no offer to pay the costs of the original trial.

Mr. Pollock—My instructions are that some time is required because the appellant will be raising money from Portugal.

Mr. Sharp said they did not want to behave harshly with the defendant, but he had to oppose a stay of execution, which, however, they would withdraw upon proper security being given. After judgment had been given the defendant asked for a stay of execution for one month, conditional upon security being given. He had not put up the security and they had not been paid a cent of the costs of the trial. The appellant resided in the Portuguese Colony of Macao and had no property in Hongkong, so that no steps could be taken against the defendant for execution. He did not want to make use of strong expressions, but it appeared to him that the appellant had made a mock of the Court; he had not shown any inclination to comply with the order of the Court.

Mr. Pollock expressed the view that the shortest period regarding the costs of the appeal should be three months and as regarded the judgment and interest thereon, six months.

The application for leave to appeal was granted, the Court also granting a stay of five months on the execution of judgment, and three months in connection with the costs of the hearing.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING CAMPAIGN.

## CASES AT THE HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

From the large number of opium captures during the week-end and the number of convictions for opium smuggling at the Magistracy yesterday it would seem that the Chinese have sought to take advantage of the situation prevailing in Hongkong to unlawfully import and export opium to and from the Colony, in the belief, doubtless, that the police and revenue officers would have slackened their customary vigilance owing to the heavy call of other than their ordinary duties.

One man, charged at the Magistracy with possession of six tael of prepared opium and 12 tael of opium dross, was also found in possession of an ingenious contrivance to aid him in his campaign of smuggling. He had in his possession a number of tins cleverly shaped so as to fit between his legs in a manner that would not attract attention. He was fined \$400, or three months' hard labour.

Another man, who endeavoured to get away from the Colony by train, was arrested at the Kowloon Railway Station for having custody of 28 tael of raw opium. He received a similar sentence to that given the first mentioned.

In a case where a woman was charged, Inspector Gordon said he thought it possible that she was the tool of another. The woman had come down from the country, and was arrested when returning. A fine of \$100 or six weeks' hard labour was the penalty.

Acting upon "information received," several Chinese revenue officers boarded and searched a sampan at Taikoktsui. Concealed in the bottom of the boat was a large quantity of raw opium, 107lbs. in all. Three men who were on the boat were taken into custody, and appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. The case was remanded.

## INTIMATIONS

## HANDS AND ARMS ITCHED AND BURNED

Red and Inflamed. Could Hardly Do Work. Never Free From Cuts and Cracks. Gave Up Hope. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

2, Wenfield Cottages, High St., Aylesbury, Bucks, Eng.—"It was about four years ago that my arms from the elbows downward began to be red and inflamed and then began to itch. They got so hot that I sometimes rubbed them with my hands and arms were bandaged up. The backs of my hands were nothing but deep raw cuts and blisters as soon as ever I moved my arms. I hardly do my work. I gave up all hope of ever being cured as my hands and arms were never free from cuts and eczema."

"My husband read of cures by the Cuticura Remedies and advised me to try them so I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They seemed to cool my hands and arms from the first. I washed them in the Cuticura Soap and warm water and then put on the Ointment after drying them. They did so much good that I bought more and now my hands are as soft as ever, free from cuts and itching burning blisters. I signed Mrs. D. Matthews, Jan. 22, 1911. (Signed) Mrs. D. Matthews, Jan. 22, 1911. Why worry about your hands? Cuticura Soap and Ointment will clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions."

## Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 25-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address Post-card: P. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

[36-50]

## CALDBECK,

## MACGREGOR &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864).

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

## BROOKE'S



## LEMONS

## THE FINEST LEMON SQUASH IN THE WORLD

Over 1000 Tons of L.mons have been used in its manufacture to date.

With plain or aerated water, whisky, gin or rum hot: it makes a MOST DELICIOUS, SATISFYING and WHOLESOME DRINK.

\$1.00 Per Bottle.

[21]



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: "PRESS".  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation held on the 2nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 58, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every Ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 58, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting, and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year.

ARTICLE 77.—The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings.

ARTICLE 78.—All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a General Half Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 16th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176, and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1065]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA."

THE above-mentioned Steamship having arrived from VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and JAPAN PORTS, Consignees of Goods are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Perceles, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after 4 p.m. on the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK,  
General Traffic Agent.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1067]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE LOCAL AUGUST SETTLEMENT is POSTPONED until September Settlement next.  
Interest on extended contracts will run at the rate of 10% per annum.  
By Order of the Committee,  
E. M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1068]

## WANTED.

LARGE WELL-FURNISHED BED-ROOM and BATH-ROOM, Central or Low Level.  
Apply—  
"M. A."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1069]

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the Steamers of the BLUE FUNNEL LINE are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.  
The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1066]

S.S. "CORDILLERE"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Baque" from Havre ex s.s. "Mediterranee" and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Cambrai" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st Sept., or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1063]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1914, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STEELING per Share of \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 24th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914. [1069]

THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

## LOST SCRIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:—

20 Shares numbered 640 to 659A.  
20 Shares numbered 660 to 679A.  
Application has been made to the Company for the issue of Duplicate Certificates, and should no objection be lodged with the Liquidator within one month from the date hereof, the application will be complied with.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,  
Liquidator,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1914. [1046]

## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on MONDAY, 31st August, 1914, for the Supply of FRESH MEAT to the Military, for about Three and Quarter Months, commencing from the 21st September, and terminating on the 30th December, 1914.

Forms and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered at the Headquarters Office by Noon on the date stated, in an envelope closed and marked "TENDER FOR MEAT."

As a guarantee of good faith the sum of \$100 in NOTES should be enclosed with the Tender; such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept the Contract allotted to him, or to attend at the Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1914. [1057]

## NOTICE.

ARTHUR BATE (DECEASED),  
Late of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., Canton.

ALL Claims against the above Estate should be presented to the BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., Canton, on or before the 30th September, 1914.

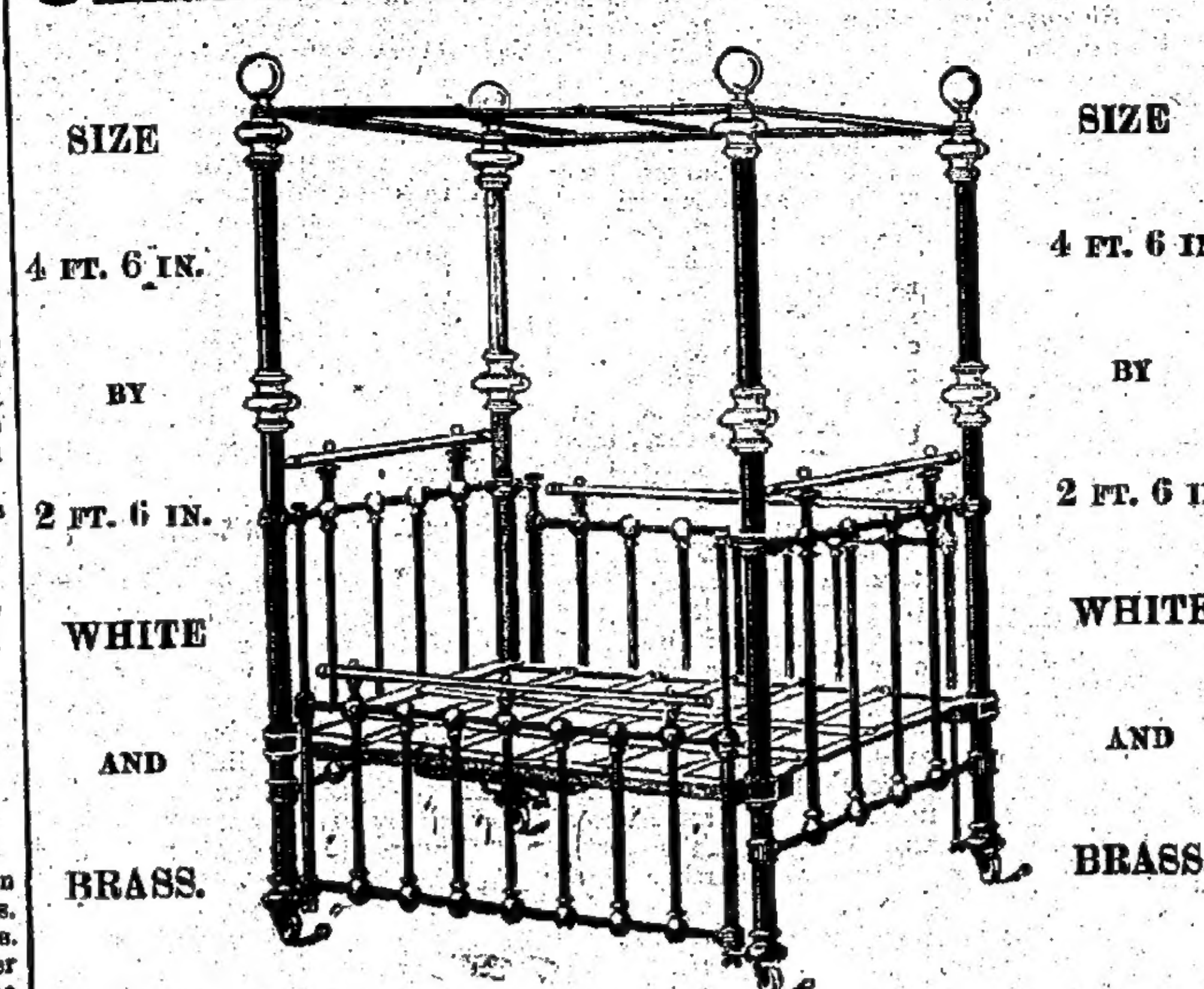
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1914. [1054]

## INTIMATIONS

LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST UNPACKED.

CHILDREN'S COTS.



THE "DORIS" WITH PATENT DROP SIDES.  
ABSOLUTELY SECURE, CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

EACH \$45.00 EACH.

OTHER PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FROM \$25.00 UPWARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Summer Excursions

TO

JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE-31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and/or return via MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that Port so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.

The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

FROM JAPAN.

TO JAPAN.

↑ Returning via Manila. ↓ Going via Manila.

Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS under the name of FRED. TAYLOR & Co.

FRED. TAYLOR.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914. [1058]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-houses by the sea. Recreations:—Swimming, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.

HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts for Perpetual Work.  
We Guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our Price, which is standard and reasonable.  
Ring us up and come to an arrangement before the chance is lost.  
H. E. VICTOR,  
Manager,  
6, Des Vaux Road Central (First Floor).  
Telephone No. 650.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [710]

## BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed " ... £1,250,000  
Paid-up " ... £625,000  
Reserve Fund " ... £450,000

BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
and  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [149]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000  
Capital Paid-up ... £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 7,488,250  
Reserve Funds ... " 5,480,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy, Kinkiang, Shanghai, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Swatow, Calcutta, Manila, Taichow, Canton, Moji, Taiwan, Dairen, Nagasaki, Takao, Foochow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.  
3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [648]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [16]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—  
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold \$7,200,000 equal \$1,480,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED. MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG,  
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. [959]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)  
Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,450,580)  
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 6,515,000 (£543,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS & WATSON BANK.  
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [21]

## AUCTION

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1914, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Town and North Point respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upst. Price.
1	2	3	n.	s.	e.	w.	4	5	6
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.		\$	\$
1	100	Inland Lot No. 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104, 1959 and 1963, Keweenaw Town, Keweenaw County, Michigan.	100	101	50	50	5,000 about	\$8	1,531
2	101	Marine Lot No. 221, 1959 and 1963, Keweenaw Town, Keweenaw County, Michigan.	600	500	550	250	125,000 about	\$27	10,629

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. 10629



... ..



## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & NO.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cookson, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CADNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, S'PORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	AMARON	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KARORI MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KURE, S'PAC, &c.	SAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KURE, S'PAC, &c.	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & P'LAND	MARIONATHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Sept.
VICTORIA, B.O., & LOMBA VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 16th Sept., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. J. Bailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC R.R. Co.	On 16th Sept., at Noon.
RAN FRANCISCO VIA KURE, S'PAC, &c.	MOSCOWIA	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th Sept., at 1 P.M.
RAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 22nd Sept.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	—	GUTH, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sehine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd Sept., at Noon.
JAPAN	TILMAYAR	Dut. str.	—	F. L. Seamer	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MUSUMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sehine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Natsamura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 5 P.M.
MOJI & KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soben	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
TIENSIN	CHITSHING	Brit. str.	—	G. Hooker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	HUGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. P. B. Ker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	SEANG	Brit. str.	—	E. French	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Natsamura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. B. Harz	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Barnham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	LIENSING	Brit. str.	—	E. B. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI VIA SHANGHAI	XINGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	NAMUR	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	On 3rd Sept.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TSIMARON	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KANGU MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tokushige	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
AMOY, SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Kilpatrick, R.N.R.	DAVID BARROW & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	TANDA	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW	BAICHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIKOW	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.	On 28th inst., at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAIKANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	P. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.	On 1st Sept., at 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	HASTAN	Brit. str.	—	Perceval, & Co.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. R. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 5th Sept., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSHAN	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	Quick despatch.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, BAMBANG, &c.	TIENIN	Dut. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, A.M.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT SHAM, P'NANG & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kamohite	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BARGOON MARU	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE PENANG & CALCUTTA	LARSON	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardner	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	On 25th Oct.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALANIS	Brit. str.	—	A. Keenly	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
KOIKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	HONGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—

ANCHI, British str., for Canton.  
F. str., for Yokohama

**ARRIVED.**

Per *Tjikini*, from Amoy, Messrs. Sanders and Hamilton.

Per *Kotari Maru*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, etc., Eng.-Lieut Comdr. E. J. Allen, Capt. O. A. Cowin, Mrs. A. M. Crew, Mrs. B. M. Reichmann and child, Mr. W. P. C. Trafford, Mr. C. R. More, Miss A. M. Pitts, Mr. H. Kimura, Miss A. V. Henderson, Miss M. E. Goggin, Miss S. K. Rayner, Mr. Leo M. Doyle, Miss O. Crompton, Mrs. B. Bedford and child, Mrs. R. Vandin, Mr. V. Formoso, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jessup, Mr. L. N. Carroll, Mr. P. Heathcock, Mr. G. A. Hancock, Miss A. K. Starr, Mr. T. T. Khemnain, Mr. A. K. Sullivan, Mr. D. McKey, Mr. J. McNulty, Mr. Thos. J. Owen, Mr. T. H. Turner, Mr. E. Hancock, Mr. C. Tammis and Mr. K. Shibata.

Per Cordillere, for Shanghai, etc., Mr.  
J. W. Rawsthorne, Mr. M. Nathan, Mr.  
A. H. Bardy, Mr. de Sieyes, Mr. A.  
Bornheim, Rev. Sicard, Rev. Bonnet, Rev.  
Tardat, Mr. E. A. Beaujet and Mr. L.  
Befre.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* arrived at Manila on the 20th August, and left for Hongkong on the 24th August, and is expected to be at this port on the 27th August, daylight.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila) on the 22nd August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 14th September.

The P.M. str. *Nile* left Manila for Hongkong on the 24th August, at 5 p.m. and will arrive here to-morrow, at noon.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Arcadia* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd August, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 27th August, at about daylight.

The Mogul Line str. *Erroll* sailed from Singapore on the 19th August, and is therefore expected to arrive here on the 25th August.

The Ben Line str. *Benarty*, from Leith, Middlesbro', and London, left Singapore for this port on the 20th August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 26th August.

The M.M. str. *Amazona* to Europe expected from Shanghai on the 28th August.  
The M.M. str. *Paul Lecat* to Europe expected from Shanghai on the 31st August.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.  
Carnarvonshire, from Vancouver, is due  
in Hongkong 26th August.

**THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET COMPANY.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG		STAMENES	TO SAIL	
•	SHANGHAI VIA SVATOW AMOY & POI CHOW	"ESANG"	Tuesday,	25th Aug., Noon.
•	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Wed day,	25th Aug. 2 p.m.
•	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday,	26th Aug. 2 p.m.
•	MANILA	"HONGSANG"	Saturday,	27th Aug. 2 p.m.
•	TIENSIN VIA SHANGHAI	"LINSANG"	Sunday,	30th Aug. D'light
•	BANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday,	1st Sept. N.oon.
•	TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	Tuesday,	1st Sept. Noon.
•		"YUENSANG"	Saturday,	5th Sept. 2 p.m.

**MANILA** WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897

**RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.**

The Steamers "KURANG," "NAMANG," and "LABANG," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. The "LABANG" leaves for Japan about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "KURANG," and "KOTI," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 8 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\* Only qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 \* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 \* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Ytze, Chefoo, Tsin, Daire, W'wei, T'au & N'ohwang.  
 \* Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.  
 \* Agents: Laidley, Simpkins, Taylor, Usakau.

Telephone No. 210, Baco. 11.  
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Gausan,  
 Jesselton and Labuan.  
**Freight or Passage, apply to**  
**HONGKONG, 25th August, 1914.**

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,**  
**GENERAL MANAGERS.** (11)

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

**YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.**

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

### Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LTD.,**

**AGENTS**

41

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGK**

**SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.**

**"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.**

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON & ANTWERP ... ..	"CARNAEVONSHIRE"...	On 31st Aug.

**TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN"**

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA  
& PORTLAND  
"MERIONETHSHIRE" ... On 8th Sept

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA  
& PORTLAND  
"CARDIGANSHIRE" ... On 30th Sept

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1954

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
AGENTS

**PRINTING**

Nothing creates such a good impression as  
business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"  
PRINTING WORKS.

**Turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.**







